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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.83.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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May 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 79
Humidity " 93 " 74

May 22, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 75
Humidity " 95 " 90

7661 日二初月四

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AUSTRALIA AND COMPULSION.

An Outspoken Utterance on the Commonwealth's Duty.

London, May 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that Sir W. Irvine, in the course of a speech, strongly urged universal military service, saying that until that step was taken Australia would not have done its duty. This sentiment was loudly applauded.

Sir W. Irvine is a former Attorney General and was selected by Mr. Hughes to accompany him to England in order to attend the Imperial War Conference.

Every Man in Turn.

London, May 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Perth, the Recruiting Committee there unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that, following upon the people's unmistakable mandate, Mr. Hughes be asked to introduce immediately legislation compelling every eligible man in his proper turn to take his place at the front.

A BRIEF NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

French and German Forces Meet.

London, May 21.

A French naval communiqué says:—On the morning of May 20, a patrol of four French torpedo-boats encountered a flotilla of German destroyers making for Dunkirk. After a short engagement, the enemy made off at high speed towards his base. A French torpedo-boat was damaged.

The German official version claims that the Germans were undamaged while the French vessels were repeatedly hit.

IRON DISCIPLINE IN RUSSIA.

The Anarchists Being Suppressed.

London, May 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Kerensky's "iron discipline" speeches and the utterances of other Ministers are welcomed as indicating the suppression of anarchists.

At a patriotic demonstration on Sunday, at which prominent officers from the Black Sea Forces were present, the Serbian Minister declared that if Russia abandoned the Serbians, he would shoot himself. The mighty shouts of the thousands present repudiated the possibility of Russia's back-sliding.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

More Peace Discussions.

London, May 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Count Osern, accompanied by the Austrian Ambassador to Berlin, has concluded a three days' visit to the German Headquarters, where he met Herr von Bethmann Hollweg. It is believed that peace was discussed.

U. S. TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

A Body of 40,000 Men.

London, May 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that 2,800 marines will accompany General Pershing's Division, making, with the Engineers, a total of 40,000.

BELGIAN RELIEF WORK.

London, May 21.

The National Committee for the Relief of the Belgians announces the suspension of its appeals to the public of the British Empire, the American Government having assumed all financial responsibility for the work of the Relief Commission.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ITALIANS PROGRESSING.

London, May 20.

An Italian official report states:—

We extended our positions at Vodice and drove back dense masses of the enemy who were attempting to stop our progress. The enemy in the evening abandoned their counter-attacks and concentrated their artillery on the lost positions, which we maintain. We captured several guns, trench mortars and machine guns and entered the enemy's lines to the east of Gorizia, making prisoner 354 in the day's operations. The enemy's diversion means that their heavy bombardment and infantry attacks at Trentino were unsuccessful.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE ALLIED PUSH.

British Occupy Further Section.

London, May 21.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: As a result of an early morning attack we occupied a further section of the Hindenburg line of over a mile on the front between Fontaine les Cruisilles and Bullecourt. The enemy successfully counter-attacked and fierce fighting continued all day. We inflicted heavy casualties and took prisoners. Fighting continues in our favour. We drove off raiders yesterday night near Oppy to the south-west of Wytschate. We successfully raided to the south of Armentieres and brought down eight aeroplanes and one balloon. Four of our aeroplanes are missing.

French Artillery Struggle.

London, May 21.

A French communiqué states that there was a most violent artillery struggle in the region of Chemin-des-Dames, over the whole front between Labovelle, Cerny and Hurtebise. The enemy attempt on the salient at Labovelle was easily repulsed. A small action enabled us to carry some elements of trenches north-east of Laffaux Mill.

The enemy artillery firing, most active at Chemin-des-Dames since the middle of the night, increased in fury in the morning. The Germans from east of Hurtebise to the north of Sancy directed a rolling fire of heavy shells and asphyxiating projectiles on our positions, but the strength of our counter preparation rendered abortive the general assault which had been prepared. The Germans who had massed on the greater part of the threatened front were unable to leave their trenches, and the liveliest fighting, which took place at different points where they approached our lines, ended in our barrages and counter-attacks. They only gained a footing at our advanced elements north-east of Cerny on a front of two hundred metres. Everywhere else our positions were maintained.

HUGE GERMAN CASUALTIES.

London, May 21.

The Press Bureau announces that the German official casualties for April are stated to have been 42,839, of which there were 11,979 deaths. The total, so far, is 4,345,504. 1,041,029 belong to the Navy are not included.

FRENCH NAVAL VESSEL SUNK.

London, May 20.

In the French naval vessel Colbert, which was torpedoed on April 30, fifty-one were drowned.

WHO IS DELAYING VICTORY?

Whilst Our Statesmen Chatter, Our Food Ships Sink.

Mr. A. G. Hales writes in John Bull (April 7):—

Once again, at the risk of being called monotonous, I repeat: "Ration, the whole nation; ration it now, from King to Cocker, from Queen to Country Lass!" Let us all share and share alike, that the soldiers and sailors may have plenty that they may be strong for battle. Our fighters are doing their part, and doing it grandly—as both Germans and Turks can avouch—but, are we? Food is not nearly as plentiful at this hour as it was seven weeks ago, and yet we have not put the nation on rations, though at this seven weeks the enemy has sunk no fewer than five hundred and six British and neutral ships. Think of it—do not pass this statement by hurriedly, give your own God-given intelligence a chance: face the fact like clear-brained men and women, face it calmly and bravely—there is no cause for panic, but there is a great and growing cause for caution upon the nation's part, and for immediate action upon the part of our Government.

Five hundred and six British and neutral ships sunk in forty nine days! If that does not awaken you to the food peril then, as my soul liveth, I do not know what will. Panes and r. fact: nine hundred and twenty nine thousand tons: those losses represent, and every day, the grim total is being added to. And as the Spring weather, long then out the enemy's activities will most certainly increase, and

our losses be greater—for the weather conditions will suit the enemy submarine operations as he winter passes a way from us. Let us be wise and look ahead; we have not, in nearly three years of warfare, been about to check the food raiders, who thus have a right to assert that we shall be unable to do so within the next five months—that is to say, until the end of next August. Now, assuming that our enemy can keep up the present rate of destruction till then, we and our Allies will by that time have lost a further four million six hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of food-carrying shipping. Do you not agree with me that the July safe plan is to ration the whole of the people within the British Isles—now? If we wait another few months, it will be too late; we shall have thrown away all that our fighters have suffered so much to win.

This food question is going to touch every woman in Great Britain; it is going to be felt by them more than by the men, if the German submarine policy continues to be as successful and the nation has not saved itself by rationing. If hunger comes, it will be the wives and mothers who will know the worst misery; the men can go to their daily work, or go and fight, and they will not hear the ceaseless cry of the children, the women, and the mothers suffering, in Britain as I have seen them in countries beyond the seas—and we shall see, want, naked, and hideous, if we do not husband our resources.

Our fleet is grand; our sailors have no equals, but they cannot scour the seas in search of submarines and watch the German fleet too. Women, you must come to the front in this matter; you must make the politicians realise that all the blood that has been shed for you shall not be shed in vain—it will be vain if serious food shortages fuddle the British nation unready. Are you going to remain passive until the wolf is at your door, whilst politicians squabble like old fishwives over matters that might have been of moment in the old days? "Party" days? The chatter of St Stephen makes my stomach heave. Fools fiddled whilst Rome burned, and fools chatter in London whilst food ships sink, and rascals make unholy profits out of the needs of the very poorest. It has been openly and fearlessly stated that when the potatoes failed the poor, the "priest pirates"—who, though of British blood are kin to the German deep-sea pirates in principle—brought up swedes from British farms at thirty-three shillings a ton and sold them to the poor for over twenty pounds a ton. And the very poor are the wives and dependents of the soldiers and sailors who are fighting for the safety of these robbers and their families! We want a statue in which to hang vermin of that kind, and if we do not soon get one the people will do their own hanging. Our superb armies are driving the soldiers of the enemy in front of them like cattle, east and west; all is well where our bayonets gleam. It is at home that the rotteness of corruption is smothered; the politicians; or else congenital idiosyncrasy rampant.

They have the audacity to tell us from the floor of the House of Commons that "profit-making is a myth." Is it? Then what becomes of the disparity in price

of swedes; who pockets the difference between thirty odd shillings a ton and twenty odd pounds? Wherever they are, in my estimation, are lower in the scale of things than the meanest thief in Wormwood Scrubs, for they fatten on the leanness of the people.

Our sailors are as good as our soldiers; they whipped the enemy at Jutland, they have endeavoured and are endeavouring to coax him out of the Kiel Canal to try conclusions once again. Whenever the blue-jacket can get into the fighting line all is well; we have no feeling but pride and gratitude for "Jack" and his officer—it is not there that the shoe pinches. We are just as good as our navy and our naval forces as we have always been, but we want the Foreign Office to keep its claws off the navy—to let it alone.

And we want the Privy Council to drop a lot of their insane law, and assimilate a little common sense, and cease from rendering the best part of our fleet's work abortive. We want the German spies in our ports netted and put in a safe place, but we will never bring him to pass until a million men and women gather in London and demand it in a voice of thunder—no hole and corner gathering run by limelight artists who only want to prattle, but a vast gathering of men and women who mean "action." But above and beyond all, we want the folks at home to buck the flots of the navy and army, by demanding to be rationed, that food which now lasts only one week may last over three weeks—and by organisation we can do it. If we can ration five million soldiers, we can ration thirty million civilians. The civilians are willing; it is the governing powers that fear to take the plunge. The precious hours are speeding away; soon it will be too late.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

No Separate Peace.

London, May 21.

Continuing his speech, M. Terestchenko said: The Russian democracy must understand that the publication of treaties would mean a rupture with the Allies and the beginning of a separate peace, which the Russian people had repudiated, because they understood that international peace alone would guarantee justice to the peoples. The facts of the Russian revolution and the intervention of the United States must increase the mutual confidence of the Allies, but to reach an understanding with the Allies, based on Russia's declaration of April 9 Russia must prove that she is loyally fulfilling her engagements, by re-creating her military power. It was ridiculous to speak of the annexationist plans of the Allies as menacing a just peace when Russia, Belgium, France, Serbia, and Rumania were partially occupied by the enemy. He mentioned that France was justified in aspiring to recover Alsace-Lorraine.

Russian Troops Repulse Attack.

London, May 20.

A Russian wireless official message states:—Our artillery repulsed an attempted attack east of Kalncem. Our fire dispersed an attack east of Kovarka in the direction of Bystritsa and repulsed a combined force of Turks and Kurds to the north of Bidia.

AMERICAN TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

London, May 20.

The United States State Department announces that a Division of regulars, commanded by General Pershing, has been ordered to proceed to France at the earliest possible time. This is in addition to the nine regiments of engineers recently recruited for service in France.

COAL MINERS TO BE RECRUITED.

London, May 20.

The Government have decided to recruit the coal miners who were medically classified "A," and who entered the industry since August 1914, excepting engineers and mechanics.

MALAYAN MAN-POWER.

The F.M.S. Recruits.

The Singapore Free Press has received from Headquarters, Fort Canning, (in continuation of the Colony's figures as regards men enlisted since the beginning of the year) the figures regarding the F.M.S. The communication is too long for reproduction but the essential statistics which we give below will, we think, be regarded with satisfaction.

Application forms asked for by M.S.V.R. 500; Returned to date 323; all except 14 being M.S.V.R. 160 were considered best suited for work out here (84 for medical reasons; 90 owing to value of their work; 6 owing to dependants.)

50 should be spared for service within the next few months.

91 have already been recommended for service (80 for commissions i.e. sufficient to provide officers for 4,000 men.) Most have already left.

9 more have since received intimation they can now be spared.

40 more cases are still before the Advisory Board for decision.

200 papers not yet returned.

It is estimated that a good many of these are men medically rejected who have not thought it worth while to carry on their application, but it is hoped these and others outstanding will be returned to Fort Canning as early as possible.

It is likely another 50 from the M.S.V.R. may be available, but the balance of M.S.V.R. now included—many over age, permanently unfit, or so situated as regards employment as to be unable to be released.

It is rather interesting to note that of those who volunteered, but were instructed to remain in the country, 64 were classed medically unfit for class A and 87 were classed as fit for class A but of more value in their present work. The average age of the 91 accepted candidates was 27.8. Seven over 35 were accepted. There were 61 from the Planting community, the remainder being spread over many occupations.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bandman Opera Co.—"The Happy Day," 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

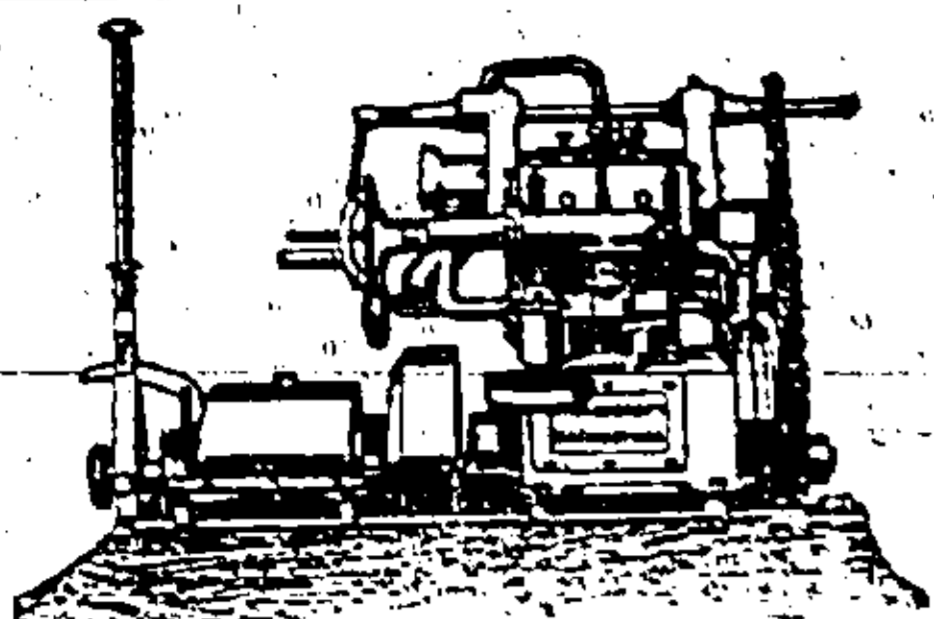
Bandman Opera Co.—"The Sing Boys," 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, May 22.

Empire Day Celebrations.—R.F. concert at 9.30 a.m.
Assault on Arma at 8.30 p.m.
Saturday, May 26.
Second Gynkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

talk of putting soil under cultivation. Yet every acre in Britain fit for food stuff is needed to help to beat the enemy—the spade and plough is as vital as the bayonet and bullet. Let the Government say now, that every idle acre fit to grow food shall be confiscated to the State—for they who tie up good land tie up food. If they don't get men to work the soil, let them get women—the women have never failed us in this war; they deserve the vote every one of them over one and twenty; and they deserve food and security as well. Now let us ask the people together and demand action—action—action. The

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GENERAL NEWS.

Siam Britons.
At Bangkok, on Tuesday, May 1, the annual meeting of the Bangkok Branch of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas was held. Mr. H. Price presiding. During the course of his speech, the chairman said that the League, in the past year, had sent home £230 for the defence of the Empire, £375 towards the fund for blinded soldiers, and £280 to various hospitals. At the end of the meeting Mr. Price was re-elected President, the committee were re-elected, and Mr. Carson and Mr. Donaldson re-elected honorary secretary and treasurer, and honorary auditor, respectively.

Another French Priest Killed.
A telegram has been received by the Catholic Mission in Nagasaki announcing the death of Father Cavaignac, "somewhere in France." Father Cavaignac was born in 1875 in the diocese of Rodos, France, and went to Japan in 1907, says the *Nagasaki Press*. When war broke out he was in charge of the Kagoshima district of the diocese of Nagasaki. At his own request he was attached to a regiment of Zouaves as chaplain, and accompanied the regiment in all the engagements in which it took part. Last year he received the Croix de Guerre for remarkable devotion to wounded and dying soldiers, and quite recently his name was mentioned in an Order of the Day to the Army.

Chinese Cabinet Crisis.
Peking, May 13.—The Ministers of Justice, the Navy and Agriculture have tendered their resignations. It is stated that Premier Tuan Chi-jui also prepared a memorandum tendering his resignation, but owing to the intervention of the Tachune still in Peking the memorandum has not yet been forwarded to the President. The Tachune held a meeting yesterday at which it was decided that Premier Tuan must not be allowed to resign under any circumstances. The meeting of Party leaders decided that ordinary meetings of Parliament at present shall be suspended but the meetings of the Constitution Conference are to be continued.

Simla's Flag Day.
Simla, 14th April.—To-day was Flag Day in Simla, and the station was gaily decorated with bunting. All over the station a large number of ladies were busily engaged in selling little Union Jacks in aid of the blind and wounded soldiers in the war. The idea was started by Mrs. Burton, wife of Col. Burton, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, and quite a large sum, it is believed, has been realised. All the offices, hotels and public buildings were invaded during the morning by the fair sellers; and as much as Rs. 100 was paid for a small flag in one instance. Very few pedestrians on the public roads escaped purchasing a flag, and practically everyone was a willing subscriber. In the afternoon a variety entertainment was held at the Gaiety Theatre for the same purpose.

Resigned.
After thirteen years' service in the Health Department of the Philippine Government, Dr. J. W. Smith, who for the past six years has been in charge of the hospital at the Bureau of Prisons, has resigned his position in order to devote his entire time to private practice. Dr. Smith has made an enviable record since joining the health service of the Government as medical inspector, chief of the Baguio hospital, surgeon at the Philippine General Hospital, and in his work at Bilidj. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and entered the Government service first as an army surgeon in 1901. He has been in the Islands almost continually since entering the service with the exception of about two years spent in the hospitals at Berlin and Paris. Dr. Smith has built up a large practice outside of his Government duties and his resignation was regarded in order that he might give all of his time to this practice. *Manila Daily Bulletin*.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Bengal Company.
 Simla, 18th April.—The special Bengal Company has now reached a strength sufficient to justify an attempt being made to expand it into a Battalion; and orders to this effect will, it is understood, shortly be issued. To complete the Battalion, a total of 1,700 men will be necessary; and of these some 400 have been recruited up to date. The enlistment of Bengalees as horse drivers for artillery and for service in signal companies has also been authorised by Government. In addition it is hoped that Bengal will furnish at least three labour corps, each 22,000 strong, for service in France.

Rubber and Tin.—Export Regulations.

With reference to the proclamation prohibiting the export of rubber and tin to all countries except the United Kingdom and the F.M.S. it is notified in a F.M.S. Government Gazette extraordinary that permits to export rubber and tin to India, Ceylon, Hongkong or any British Protected State in Borneo or in the Malay Peninsula for local consumption may be obtained on application to the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, and that the export of rubber and tin to all other destinations will only be permitted if authorised by the Rubber Export Committee.

800 Stranded Americans.

More than 800 Americans are stranded in Scandinavian countries, unable to get home, and are beginning to feel want through shortage of food, according to three Americans who arrived in New York recently as members of the crew of an American tank steamer from Copenhagen. In all the Scandinavian countries the three Americans asserted, the food shortage, occasioned by the submarine warfare, is becoming serious, and the Americans, there, for the most part refugees from Germany, are unable to reach the United States because of the suspension of steamship-passenger traffic. The three men were obliged to sign on as members of the tanker's crew in order to obtain a passage.

Bernhardt Still Improving.
 New York, April 19.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was reported slightly improved at Mount Sinai Hospital to day—the second since her operation. Her physicians, Drs. Felix Marot, Emanuel Baruch, Leo Baerger, and Emanuel Libman, held an early consultation, and issued the following bulletin:—"There is a slight improvement in Mme. Bernhardt's condition. She is comfortable." A bulletin issued at noon said Mme. Bernhardt was "slightly improved and holding her own," and at 2 p.m. another bulletin, signed by Drs. Marot, Libman, and Baerger, read: "Mme. Bernhardt has gained somewhat since last night."

WINCARNIS.

The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and surcharges the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
 Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolates.

NOTICES.



- 74205—Answer (Robyn) Williams
 88385—Abide with me (Liddle) Clara Butt
 89065—Ave Maria (Kahn) Caussani/Elman
 74477—Face to Face (Johnson) Williams
 74468—My Old Kentucky Home (Foster) Luck
 74479—Meistersinger—Prize Song (Wagner) McCormack
 74443—Alabama (Appling) Zimbalist
 74197—Caprice Viennois Kreisler
 74202—Moment Musical Kreisler
 74447—Entr'acte from "Rosamunde" Powell

Call in and hear them.

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 IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

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 FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE
 OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING
 ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE
 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

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 STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,
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NOTICES.

**Do You Suffer from any
 SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE**

... compound of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.
THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after having tried every other treatment without success. See pamphlet "Blood Mixture" in just-received literature. It is the most perfect blood purifier and blood-builder in the world.

**Clarke's
 Blood
 Mixture**
 WILL CURE YOU
 PERMANENTLY.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
 FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—NOS. 3 a & b
 ROBINSON ROAD. Apply
 to David Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

TO LET.—FIRST CLASS
 SHOP in Chater Road next
 Moutrie's Lane at rear. Apply
 —Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—No. 2
 STEWART TERRACE.
 Furnished. Apply—H. E.
 Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FUR-
 NISHED or UNFURNISHED
 ROOM. Board if desired.
 Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO BE LET.—No. 45, ELGIN
 STREET (Semi-detached
 House, with 6 large & airy
 Rooms, etc.) Apply to D. M. E.
 Asger, New Post Office Building.

TO BE LET.—Very COM-
 FORTABLE FLAT for Euro-
 peans. Saifer Terrace, Nathan
 Road, KOWLOON. Apply to
 Kayamally & Co. 5, D'Aguilar
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TO BE LET.—First class
 FURNISHED ROOMS,
 suitable for Single Men, or
 Married Couples, with or without
 board. Electric Light and Bells.
 use of Telephone. Terms moder-
 ate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E.
 Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—FOUR-ROOM-
 ED HOUSES in Gordon
 Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
 and a FLAT in Humphreys
 Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—
 Kowloon Marine Lot 48,
 with wharf, area 38,000 sq. ft.
 suitable for coal storage or
 erection of godowns.

Apply to:—
 HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
 FINANCE CO. LTD.,
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TO BE LET.—OFFICES at
 Connaught Road, C.
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 Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens,
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HOUSES in Broadwood &
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HOUSES on Shameen, CAN-
 TON.

Apply to:—
 THE HONGKONG LAND
 INVESTMENT & AGENCY
 Co. Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—STENOGR-
 PHER desires position.
 Reply to "P" c/o "Hongkong
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WANTED.—Certified
 MARINE ENGINEER,
 British, aged 26, has a good
 knowledge of Turbo-electrical
 machinery, DESIRES A POSI-
 TION ASHORE. Excellent re-
 ferences. Apply Box 1284 c/o
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MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.
 1917 Overland Touring Cars,
 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
 Apply to
 G. P. LAMMERT,
 Duddell Street,
 Hongkong 18th February, 1917

FOR SALE.—COTTAGE
 PIANOFORTE in good
 order. Would do for a beginner.
 For \$30. Ogilvie & Co. 42, Nathan
 Road, Kowloon.

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 PIANO by Collard and
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 \$25. Apply Box 1287 c/o
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FOR SALE.—PIANOFORTE
 GRAND by Broadwood
 and Son, London. In good order;
 with one year's free tuning. \$200.
 Ogilvie & Co., 42, Nathan Road,
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 Second-hand. Bargain prices
 long and Short Carriages.
 Perfect condition. Apply Box
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FOR SALE.—PIANOFORTE
 UPRIGHT IRON GRAND.
 Made specially for Hongkong by
 a well known maker. In excellent
 condition, good tone and touch.
 Cost \$650. For \$300; with one
 year's free tuning. Ogilvie & Co.
 42, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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TEL. 1741

ESTD. 1850.

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"Embassy"
 CIGARETTES
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VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
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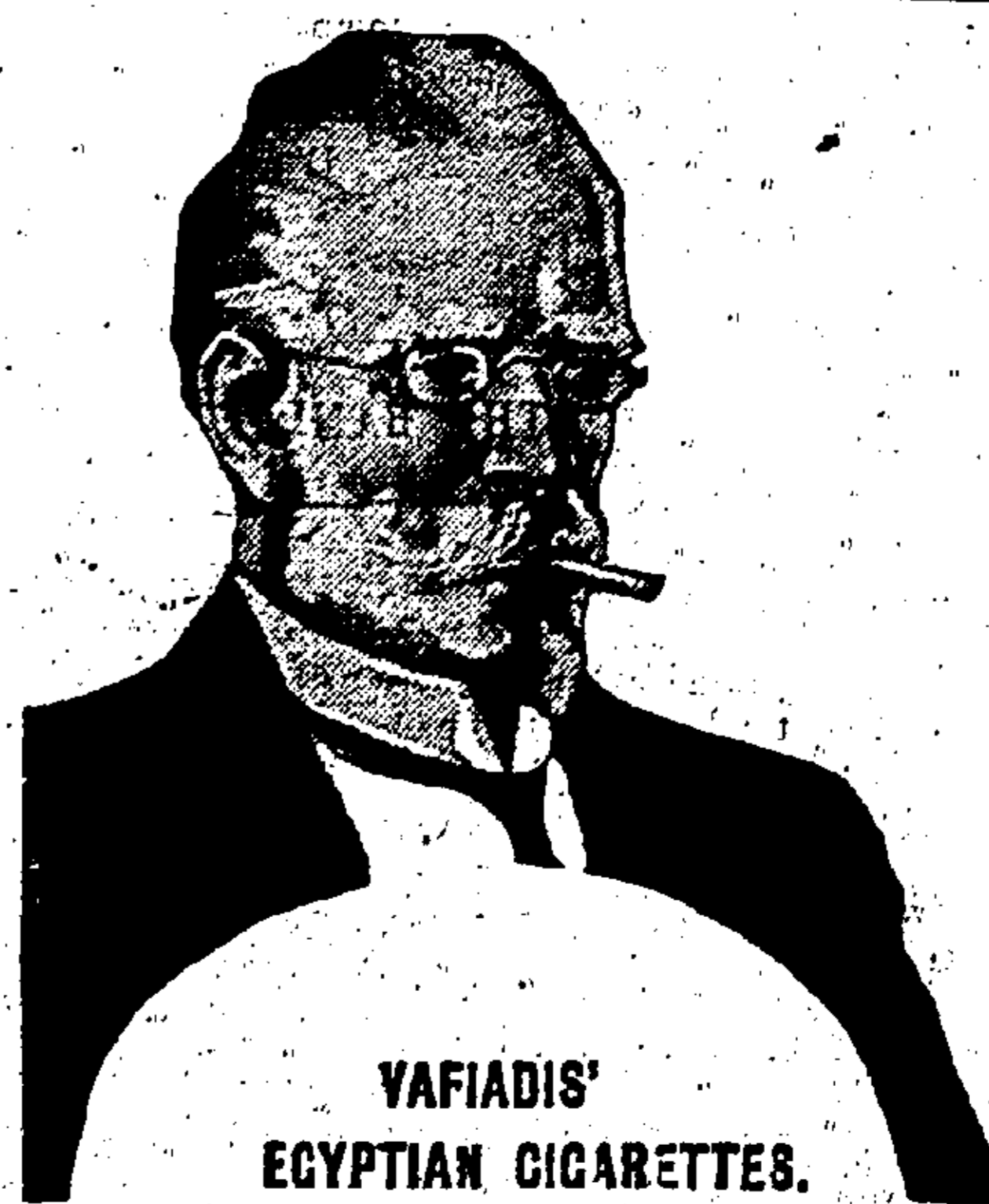
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15.00 PAIR. 15.00 PAIR.

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 COLFING SHOE. TEL. 692
 WEAR GUARANTEED.
 21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS'
 EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
"	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
 HOTEL MANSIONS.

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 CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
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ERASMIC TOILET CREAM

A vanishing toilet cream which is non-greasy, delicately fragrant,
 and very pleasant to use. It cleanses clear, healthy skin and is
 a sure besidder of the complexion.

NOTICE.


WM. POWELL LTD.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
 Indian desiring to leave the
 Colony should apply in person
 at the Central Police Station
 between the hours of 9 a.m. to
 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
 Applicants will be required to
 produce Passports or identifica-
 tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
 tions who remain in the
 Colony for more than 7 days are
 required to register themselves
 under the REGISTRATION OF
 PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
 Forms of Registration giving the
 particulars required may be
 obtained at the G.P.O. and at
 all Police Stations.
 The Penalty for non-com-
 pliance is a fine not exceeding
 \$50.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given
 that the SIXTEENTH
 ORDINARY GENERAL MEET-
 ING of SHAREHOLDERS in
 the above Company will be held
 at the Company's Offices on
 WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May
 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON for the
 purpose of receiving the Report
 of the Directors, and a Statemen-
 of Accounts to 28th February
 1917.
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of
 the Company will be CLOSED
 from the 16th May, the 23rd
 May, both days inclusive.

H. O. HOLT,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 2nd May 1917.



WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

EDKINS.—On the 22nd May 1917, at "Taikoo," 112 The Peak, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Edkins, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1917.

NOT YET.

Mr. Henderson's plain speaking on the subject of the impossibility of an immediate peace, which was reported by Reuters yesterday, should do a lot towards steadying the brain of the nation. There are many thousands of persons at home who could only be convinced by a man of his type, and thus he is—and not for the first time—performing a valuable public service. "The severe character and prolongation of the war tempted some to ask why peace was not attempted by some other means," he remarked; and he very quickly found an answer for such people, by pointing out that Germany's aims, at bottom, still remain what they were. Surely it is plain to everyone, by this time, that the German is incurable; and therefore to be content with half punishing him is to invite another war as soon as time and other circumstances have enabled him to re-gather his forces. The Kaiser wants peace more badly than any man in Europe; but only such a peace as would leave him free to hatch fresh schemes for domination; for the power mania is indestructible in him. Therefore for the Allies there is one way, and one way only, out of the difficulty.

To the man who tries to look at life and men as they are, and not as they might be, it is utterly bewildering to find that there are Britishers who are tempted to think that peace can possibly be attained by the "other means" of which Mr. Henderson speaks. Yet we know all too well that such people exist, and that they pretend to believe that it is possible to end the war without the crushing of Germany and to take the Hun to our bosoms again, just as though nothing had happened. The best answer to these is the fact of America's having joined the Allies. Up till quite a short while ago it was President Wilson's openly expressed belief that there could be an adjustment of grievances between the Entente and Germany, just as though they were two schoolboys or two litigants wrangling over something that did not matter much either way. His conversion was wrought by Germany herself, and we would fain know why our anti-war friends at home—thank God their number is not large—have not been led to a change of ideas by the same agency. Can Messrs. Snowden, MacDonald and company possibly believe that it affords our rulers any special gratification to continue the war? Is there an honest Britisher living who would willingly see it last another twenty-four hours, if it were humanly possible to stop it with justice to the world of to-day and to posterity? It is not possible. There are no "other means." The war will stop when Germany is obliged to own herself beaten and to throw herself on the mercy of the court.

The time for peace is not yet—unless a miracle takes place. Germany has very cleverly contrived still to keep the world mainly in the dark as to the truth about her internal resources. She may be at starvation's very door; and equally she may have provisions for another couple of years' fighting. Most of us have cultivated the habit of thinking that victory must come to us sheerly through Germany's domestic exhaustion. There is truth in the doctrine—and there is danger in it as well; danger, because it blinds us to the fact that the Empire's own activities in the direction of ending the war have been, and still are, sadly wanting. Our soldiers and sailors, given a free hand, could have won the war by now. Yet, so far from being allowed freedom, their efforts have been hampered by pro-Germans, peace-mongers, humanitarian cranks, strikers and profiteers, all of whom have been more or less protected by an effete Ministry. Germany has succeeded more thoroughly than we in keeping her economic end up because she had the wisdom to control her national resources—money, men, labour, food stocks, etc., as they should be controlled: by military law. She has had no wastering aliens giving information to the enemy or blowing up warships; whereas she has had strikes she has known, as we have not, how to end them. All too many of our people at home are still content to play at war; to forget that the way to beat an enemy like Germany is to take one or two leaves out of her book. If peace is to come quickly, the nation must gird up its loins and make the campaign with far more seriousness than it has yet evinced.

The Criminal Sessions.

The Criminal Sessions began somewhat luridly yesterday, with two cases of armed robbery and one of the perennial returned deportee case. In the last-named the Chief Justice awarded what we believe is the extreme penalty—three years' imprisonment. But when are his hands going to be strengthened by the Government, so that he will no longer be obliged to inflict punishments at which the Chinese laugh? There is, as we have pointed out scores of times, but one sane penalty for the returned banished; and that is imprisonment for life. Needless to say, the object in framing punitive laws is, or should be, to prevent crime rather than to deal with it after it has been committed; for we cannot bring the murdered man back to life by hanging his slayer. If the undesirable who flock into this colony from the Kwang Provinces were given to understand, on being banished, that they would infallibly never know liberty again, if they returned, they would exercise a little more discretion ever coming back to a place which has no use for them. Some would, of course drift back; but for one who did so, probably ten would keep away—which is a consummation devoutly to be wished. For those who have the temerity to revisit us there is plenty of accommodation in the goal; or, failing that, what is there to prevent a return to the old chain-gang system? There are places where this works excellently, and a lot of useful Government work is accomplished by the convicts. And this brings us back to the two cases wherein men were sentenced yesterday to seven years' and fourteen strokes of the "cat" for armed robbery. Why are these floggings not inflicted publicly, as they were before Sir John Pope Hennessy abolished the practice? Once again it is a question of preventive punishment. To a nation like the Chinese, with whom "face" is everything, a public flogging is almost worse than death; and if the system were re-introduced we feel tolerably certain that it would soon be found to be a most wholesome specific against crimes of violence.

The German in China.

There is again talk in the native papers of revolutionary plots in China, fomented by our dear friends the Huns. There may or may not be truth in the stories, but whatever may be happening in this direction, whatever political troubles are stirred up, we shall not feel as sorry for the Chinese Government as we might like to feel. China has had years enough in which to learn that a German is the last form of reptile that ought to be kept large in any country that values its comfort and safety. Is there nothing to be learned from the delectable plots to involve the United States in trouble with Mexico and Japan? Is it impossible for the Chinese to understand that Germany's own particular pet method of warfare is to get others to do the fighting? She takes a diabolical delight in setting the world by the ears, and the sight of one faction in China fighting against another would afford her especial pleasure because, so long as there is serious internal trouble in this unhappy country, there is the less likelihood of her coming actively into the war on the side of the Allies. Recent telegrams have shown that the Boches are becoming "panicky" on the subject of post-war trade. They know by now that the China market will be the only valuable one left open to them after peace is declared, and that even this will probably be closed to them if China declares war. What wonder then, that they are so anxious to prevent such a declaration? They naturally take such means, over the preventing, as seems to their experienced souls the most likely to be effective, and if China cannot see this, she deserves whatever she may get. Her remedy is a perfectly easy one; but, instead of employing it, she is trifling and puffing over a lot of two-penny-halfpenny squabbles between officials and politicians in Peking. But as she makes her bed, so she will have to lie in it.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN OF PLEASURE IS A MAN OF PAINS.—Edward Young.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 118th anniversary of the birth of Tom Hood.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.11/16d.

On Holiday.
The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak left yesterday for a holiday in the United States.

Land Sale.
Yesterday Mr. Edward Newhouse purchased the Crown land known as Island Lot 2232, east of the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, comprising about 12,980 square feet, for the price of \$1,158. There was no competition.

Revolver Possession.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of a revolver. The man was searched on board the Hoiming, when the weapon was found on him. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

Theft of Crackers.
Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a small boy was charged with having in his possession 24 packets of crackers. Defendant said that another man gave them to him to take care of. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

The Colony's Health.
During the week ended the 19th inst. the communicable diseases notified were five cases of enteric fever (one British and the rest Chinese, one imported) of which two ended fatally, and two non-fatal occurrences of plague (both Chinese). Since the beginning of the year, there have been nine cases of plague, of which seven have ended in death.

Robbers Severely Sentenced.
The case at the Criminal Sessions, in which two men were charged with robbery with violence at a house in Western Street, finished too late to be reported in full yesterday. After hearing the prisoners' defences, the jury found both men guilty. The Chief Justice told prisoners that they had committed a serious offence and he was determined to do his utmost to put down these disgraceful cases of violence and robbery with violence. He sentenced both prisoners to seven years' hard labour, with 14 strokes each of the "cat."

Rent Collector's Fight.
A Chinese youth charged a man and two women before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with assault. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the complainant. The latter said that last month he issued a distraint warrant to defendants. He was scolded, and when he went at a later date, the second woman, who was the tenant, threw down the rent, but she would not let him pick it up. Then all three defendants assaulted him. Defendants said that complainant assaulted them first. The summons was dismissed.

THE BANDMAN SEASON.

Though the jolly play, "The Merry Widow," has been running for some years, it never fails to make an appeal to playgoers the world over, and is always a success. Last night there was a large audience at the Theatre Royal, when the Bandman Opera Company presented the old favourite. Miss Marjorie Manners was brilliant in the title role and captivated the audience with her catchy songs. She was exceptionally well-supported by Mr. Fred Winn and Miss Addie Leigh, in the parts of Baron Popoff and Natalie, his wife; while Mr. Leyland Hodgson, as Prince Danilo, Secretary to the Legation; Mr. Compton Courts, as General Novikovich; and Mr. Billy Rex, contributed greatly to the success of the piece, which went with a fine swing from beginning to end.

The Company will present "The Happy Day" to-night, when it is hoped a large crowd will be present.

WAR COMFORTS.

City Hall Work Party's Efforts.

During the month of April, in answer to a letter from a lady formerly resident in Hongkong, describing the need of comforts in her Hospital, the City Hall Work Party sent two cases addressed to the Macon, Hopital Aux Illaires 113, Honfleur, France, containing:—Dressing-gowns, shirts, vests, kimono bed-jackets, pyjamas, surgical shirts, invalid boots, floor scrubbers, small pillows, handkerchiefs, playing-cards; games and French books, socks and hospital caps and stockings.

A case was also sent to the Headquarters of the French Red Cross, Paris, containing:—Kimono bed-jackets, dressing-gowns, vests, pyjamas, felt slippers, shirts, surgical shirts, milk covers, floor scrubbers and playing-cards.

One case was sent to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, containing:—Shirts, kimono bed-jackets, pyjamas, surgical shirts, dressing-gowns, shrouds, invalid boots and milk covers.

Shirts, socks, mufflers, knee-caps, and mittens were also given to men proceeding to the Front from Hongkong.

On May 3, four cases were sent to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, containing:—20 pyjamas, 138 milk-covers, 28 dressing-gowns, 4 prs. invalid boots, 224 shirts, 65 kimono bed-jackets, 23 surgical shirts, 129 vests, 613 small pillows, 32 shrouds, 20 small mops, 40 floor scrubbers, 48 prs. felt slippers, 19 cholera belts, 9 prs. operation stockings, 24 eye-bandages, 4 bandage caps, 28 tray cloths, wool, canvas and needles for cross-stitch work, playing-cards.

A case was sent on May 8 to the Headquarters of the French Red Cross, Paris, containing:—31 pyjamas, 21 vests, 27 shirts, 7 prs. knitted slippers, 48 milk covers, 16 kimono bed-jackets, 36 hospital caps, 45 prs. operation stockings. During the same week, 40 prs. socks, 24 caps, 26 prs. knee-caps, 6 shirts and 30 mufflers were given to men proceeding to the Front.

Acknowledgments.
The following letters have been received:—

27 General Hospital, Cairo.
Feb. 11th, 1917.
The Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Association of Women War Workers, Hongkong.

Dear Madam,—I have received a case containing:—13 dressing-gowns, 4 prs. pyjamas, 44 cotton night shirts, 9 doz. milk covers, 84 doz. slings, 18 pocket books, 6 floor swabs, 4 small pillows, 9 prs. bed boots, books, canvas & wool from the H.K.W.W. Association.

It was a splendid contribution, everything most acceptable and useful. The canvas and wool was hailed with great delight—I think perhaps the men love it more than anything to while away the tedious days of convalescing.

They were all such extremely nice things, and we are indeed most grateful.

Sincerely yours,
(Sd.) D. M. MICHELL,
(Matron).

The Central Depot.
Surgical Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2, Cavendish Square, W. March 13th 1917.

The Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Association of Women War Workers, Hongkong.

Dear Madam,—I beg to acknowledge your most valuable consignment of garments, bandages, dressings etc., and enclose official receipt for same.

Will you kindly convey to your workers our most cordial thanks for the kind interest they take in our work? It is greatly owing to our many kind friends that we are able to supply the many Military Hospitals all over the world.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) MYRA M. GIBSON,
General Manager for Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, President and Head of Depot.

In private letters received from the Front, the comfort and durability of socks from Hongkong are commended upon, and their ample size is appreciated.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their report dated March 29, state:—

Gold.
The Bank of England gold reserves against its note issue shows a slight reduction of \$38,165, as compared with last week's return.

The Rhodesian gold output for February, 1917, amounted to \$269,734, as compared with \$233,769 in February 1916 and \$286,113 in January 1917.

Further large remittances have been made from Canada to New York, amounting to \$20,000,000, whilst \$2,724,000 has been exported thence to Cuba and Spain. The Central News learns from Amsterdam that the German Federal Council has adopted a resolution in favour of the minting of 40,000,000 marks of silver.

The market on the whole has been quiet, and, in the absence of competition with the demand for Indian coinage, the price recoded by a sixteenth at a time until 35.11/16 was quoted on the 27th inst. As a proof of how uncertain the market really is, and how small are the available supplies, yesterday quite a moderate enquiry, which had to be filled, caused a rise of no less than 7/16 of a penny. The reaction of 3/16 to-day was not unexpected, but the undertone remains good.

The amount of silver in the Indian currency reserves continues to dwindle as is shown by the last 3 returns received by cable: Mar. 7. Mar. 15. Mar. 22

Notes in Circulation... 8715 8623 8518

Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion 1911 1917 1872

Gold Coin and Bullion in India... 1223 1231 1171

Gold in England... 818 743 743

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,200 bars as compared with 2,400 bars last week. The stock in Shanghai on 24 March, 1917, consisted of about 31,300,000 ounces in sycee and 18,400,000 dollars, as compared with about 31,500,000 ounces in sycee and 17,600,000 dollars on 17th March, 1917.

Quotations for bar silver per ounce standard:—March 23, 35.13/16 cash; March 24, 35.3/4 cash; March 26, 35.3/4 cash; March 27, 35.11/16 cash; March 28, 36.1/8 cash; March 29, 35.15/16 cash; average, 35.843.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery. The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/16 above that fixed a week ago.

Bank Rate... 5 1/2
Bar Gold p. oz. std... 77 1/8

The knitted slippers referred to above are knitted from selvedges according to a model sent from home and kindly given us by one of our workers. They are a strong serviceable shoe; the sole is made from an old felt hat, and donations of these hats will be gladly received—men's, women's and children's.

The small pillows are made principally by the Chinese Ladies' Work Party and the children of the St. Stephen's Girls' School. They are of a size to slip in under a wounded limb, and ease the jolting of a stretcher or train, and, needless to say, give comfort to "those who must inevitably suffer."

The children of Quarry Bay are amongst the steady workers. The average age of the members of this special branch of the Work Party is seven years, but the mothers sent each week to the City Hall are in no wise behind those of the more experienced workers—and the kind little messages fastened to most of them give a true touch of friendliness.

Several more workers have come to the City Hall since the Exhibition on May 1—and these are very welcome, as this is the season of leave and holidays, and gaps are bound to come in our ranks. We will be glad to get more to come forward, as we do not wish the quantity of garments and comforts sent home to diminish. Many hands make light work, and these summer months are the months that give the Hospitals their winter supplies.

(Sd.) ETHEL M. STARR.
May 21, 1917.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A perplexed housekeeper has been dipping into old cookery-books in the hope of adding some variety to the plain living of these times, especially on the meatless or potatoless days, says the Manchester Guardian. "A green boiled pudding of sweet herbs" sounded just the right sort of thing, so she began hopefully to read the directions: "Take and steep a penny white loaf in a quart of cream and only eight yolks of eggs." It was no use proceeding further to accessories like juice of spinnage, saffron, and cloves. Then she tried a "marrow pudding." This began: "Take a quart of good cream and ten eggs," which was worse. Directions for flying a small fat pig and laying him in a fit coffin (of pastry), and a recipe to boil "blackbirds, thrushes, larks, sparrows, martins, or any small land fowl" made her shut the worm-eaten book in disgust.

She tried another ancient authority, but the high and low living of this was just as bad. "An oatmeal pudding" took a quart of cream, a pound of beef suet, half a pound of raisins, and four or five eggs—to say nothing of "trimming." "A tansy" suggested a simple country dish, but the recipe led off: "Take three pints of cream, fourteen new-laid eggs, one pint of juice of spinnage, six or seven spoonfuls of juice of tansy"—thus turning out a very rich sort of omelette. One contributor to the collection, evidently priding himself on prescribing a plain, wholesome diet, remarks modestly: "Two poached eggs with a few dry-fried collops of bacon are not bad for breakfast, or to begin a meal." (Horse-d'oeuvre, as it were!) The housekeeper's not unconvincing conclusion is that they were greedy pigs in those days, and it would have done them good to live in these, when you may be thankful to begin and end your breakfast with one egg and no bacon.

Two Home newspapers, in alluding to the enemy prince and the proposed abolition of their English titles, spoke of Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein as the "great-grandson of Queen Victoria." He is the son of Princess Helena, Queen Victoria's third daughter, and hence, in this respect, is not "great." He is, in a sense, the least; for the Duke of Saxe-Coburg is a reigning monarch, and the Duke of Cumberland has had his claim partially restored in the person of his son, the Kaiser's son-in-law. Schleswig-Holstein is merely a nominal dignity, and when Prince Albert's father was born it belonged to Denmark.

St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, where the parishioners have protested against the proposed closing of their church under the Bishop of London's scheme, gets a quaint surname from former proximity to the King's Great Wardrobe, says the Chronicle. This was a town mansion of the Beauchamps, which was purchased by Edward III. and assigned to the keepers of the royal apparel. William Brouncker, the celebrated preacher, who was rector for many years, made St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe the first city stronghold of the Evangelical movement during the 18th century. The formation of Queen Victoria's Street has brought into greater prominence the beauties of this Wren edifice.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, who has given £100,000 for the prosecution of the war on U boats, is the premier ruling chief of British India and one of the first half dozen Mohammedan rulers in the world. His rank indeed compares favourably with that of some of the Princes of Europe and kings may envy him his income—computed at about five millions sterling. Among the Nizam's treasures is the famous "Nizam" diamond, the most superb stone in Asia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

SATURDAY'S BOXING.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir.—The followers of the noble art are certainly under an obligation to Staff Inspector Wilden for the very excellent programme he staged last Saturday night. The competitors were very well matched and they showed a willingness that augurs well for the future. My point is against Referee Bailey. In my opinion, and in the opinion of quite a multitude of others, not only was Mr. Bailey's vision impaired, but his judgment also. In the fight between Fox and Koch, he allowed Fox to use his head unfairly on numerous occasions. In the 2nd round Fox closed Koch's left eye with his head and continued to butt his opponent without admonition until the bout finished. Again, in the Smith-Simes fight, how Mr. Bailey came to the conclusion that Smith won is a mystery to those who are conversant with the game, as it was obvious to any impartial observer that from the 3rd round to the finish Smith was easily outpointed. In the Richards-Brannigan affair it was anything but a fight. Referee Bailey allowed Brannigan to commit flagrant breaches of the rules. The rule distinctly states that holding an opponent will merit disqualification, yet the Referee allowed Brannigan to hold on the whole of the 10 rounds.

The only time that the Battler was not hanging round Richards' neck was when the gong sent the men to their corners. Again a lack of knowledge or judgment. In the Ahearn-Royal bout in the 2nd round, Royal forced Ahearn through the ropes. After falling through the ropes Ahearn got to his feet and endeavored to enter the ring. Royal was on the other side of the ropes menacing Ahearn's entry. The fact that Ahearn was on his feet quite justified Royal's action. Had Ahearn crawled through the ropes upon his hands and knees, then Royal would have been bound to step back and let him enter. Immediately Ahearn fell through the ropes, the count should have started and continued until Ahearn either got into the arena again or was counted out. The timekeeper did not start a count, with the result that Ahearn was out of the ring 17 seconds, and the referee as well as the timekeeper appeared to be in a quandary and did not know what to do. Then again in the Scott-Craig fight, the timekeeper counted Craig out when he was on his feet at the 9th second. This error was a serious thing, as quite a lot of money had been bet upon the result. A timekeeper who gets so excited with what is going on in the ring, and who is so agitated that he counts a man out in 9 seconds, as he did Craig on Saturday night, is surely not fit to hold a watch. There are some reliable timekeepers in the Colony, namely, Charles Bond, Sid Kelly and A. Allen, also Referees who know the rules and know how to administer them. Mr. W. Logan for example.

Yours etc.

OBSERVER.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1917.

Sir.—In criticising the decision of Mr. Bailey, in the Simes v. Smith bout on Saturday night, did it occur to you that if Smith had been of the same mind as Simes there would have been no fight? Someone had to make openings, and as Simes apparently had no intention of doing so, Smith made them. For the first two rounds Simes did not strike a blow except in self-defence, and therefore I consider Smith deserved credit for trying to make a fight of it. I quite admit that Simes had by far the best of things in the last round, but if Smith had adopted the same tactics as Simes, the first round might have finished without a blow being struck, and I am quite certain the spectators would have been bored to death long before the sixth round.

Yours etc.

Hongkong, May 22, 1917.

VOLUNTEER MEDAL PRESENTED.

Coming Reorganisation of the Corps.

There was a very large muster of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps on the Murray Parade Ground last evening, a full parade being called for the purpose of the presentation, by His Excellency the Governor, of a Long Service Medal to Sergeant Major A. J. Mackie, who has been a member of the Corps for 20 years.

Prior to the presentation, the Corps was addressed by Lt.-Col. Chapman, V.D., who has been the popular Commandant. He announced that as the Corps was to be entirely re-organised he was severing his connection with it. In a few well-chosen words he wished all ranks good-bye, and expressed his thanks to both officers and men for the assistance they had rendered him.

His Excellency, who was accompanied by Captain Edwards, M.C., was met by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding (Major General Ventris) and Captain Cassel, General Staff Officer. His Excellency then inspected the Corps.

In presenting the medal to Sergeant Major Mackie, His Excellency said:—Sergeant Major Mackie, it affords me great pleasure to present to you to-day the Long Service Medal, which you have earned by twenty years' continuous service with the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. I congratulate you on earning this medal, and it affords me peculiar pleasure to present it to you, because your father served with me in the Hongkong Police for nine years, and during that time he rendered to me and to the Government the most excellent service. I see that you have followed in the footsteps of your father.

Addressing the Corps, His Excellency said:—Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, just before I came on the ground Lt.-Col. Chapman told you that under a re-organisation scheme the Government finds that it is able to dispense with his services. Under that scheme there will no longer be a Commandant of the whole Volunteer Corps. The Corps will be divided up, the infantry will be under the military commander, the artillery under the commander of the artillery in the Colony, and likewise the engineers under the Chief Engineer. I have no doubt that these arrangements, when completed, will redound to the efficiency of the Corps. It is with great regret, I am sure, that all the members of the Volunteer Corps part with your Commandant, and it is with great regret that in making the re-organisation which I have indicated the Government has been obliged to part with Lt. Col. Chapman in his capacity of Commandant. It is mindful of the very excellent service which Lt. Col. Chapman has ever rendered, not only to this Corps but to the cause of volunteering in the Colony. I think that we carry volunteering, and did even before the war broke out, to an extent not realised in any other Crown Colony at any rate—I cannot speak for the Dominions beyond the seas—and at the present time we are proud that the entire European population, with two or three exceptions, are voluntary members of this Corps. For that spirit that has animated the wholesale volunteering, we owe a great deal to Lieut. Col. Chapman. In conclusion, Lt. Col. Chapman, I can only say that I wish you every success outside of volunteering.

The Corps was then dismissed.

Japan and Enry Trading. Osaka, 11th May.—Mr. Oka, Chief of the Bureau of Commerce, speaking at the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, elucidated the Japanese Economy Trading Act, recently promulgated. He announced that the Government were compiling a black list, which, after consultation with the British Government, would be issued.

KIDNAPPING CASE.

How a Lad was Held to Ransom.

The Criminal Sessions were continued this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies), the case heard being that in which two Chinese, named Tang Sui-tai and Tang Chiu-tung respectively, were charged with armed robbery and kidnapping at Nim Wan, Deep Bay, New Territory, on August 8, 1915.

Mr. G. N. Orme prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and the prisoners, who pleaded not guilty, were undefended.

The following comprised the jury:—Messrs. J. H. Evans, L. Dunbar, W. E. Cook, W. Goldenberg, J. Buck, C. W. Olsen, and L. A. Costa.

In outlining the facts, Mr. Orme said that the case was a serious one. Nim Wan was one of the most distant parts of the New Territory, and there was carried on there a large salt drying business. The master, an old man, was away at the time of the occurrence, but he had left in charge his son, aged 19, together with a number of folk. On the night of August 8, 1915, the men were all assembled together, when they were surprised by the appearance of about ten men, armed with rifles and revolvers. Leading the way was the first prisoner, and he seemed to be the leader of the gang, for he gave his name aloud, as though it was a name of terror. He said they had all better look out, and he also gave an address in China where they could find him. The second prisoner was also amongst the armed men, and he was in fact an elder brother of the first. The man who was kidnapped and about \$600 was taken away, as well as a rifle, two muskets and a quantity of clothing. The robbers also kidnapped the master's only son, rowing out to a junk in the vicinity and making off in the direction of Macao. They landed on one of the islands there, where are oyster beds, and kept the lad in a cave for nine days. In the meantime, the first prisoner was seen at Macao and the father with an official bargained for the return of the boy, the prisoner asking \$20,000 as ransom. This could not be paid, and later the lad was taken to another island near Macao where he was kept guarded for five weeks. Finally, on September 24, they came to terms through intermediaries and the boy was returned, through several hands, \$2,320 being paid for his release. The prisoner had been lost sight of in this time, but a man, who had seen him when on the island with the oyster beds, knew that he was at that time an officer of a small body of Chinese soldiers. It was not till January of this year that he was definitely found in Macao and handed over to the Police.

Mr. Orme went on to say that the jury might think it a strange thing that the first prisoner was able to bargain in Macao when there were authorities there, and whilst he could not in this case tell them how he was in a position to do so, they all knew that where Chinese were concerned there were possibilities of doing things that to us seemed impossible. None of the stolen property had been recovered, neither had any of the sum paid for the ransom.

Witnesses were then called. His Lordship sentenced both prisoners on the first count to seven years' imprisonment and fourteen strokes with the "cat," whilst on the second charge he passed a similar sentence with the exception of the strokes, the sentences to run consecutively—14 years in all.

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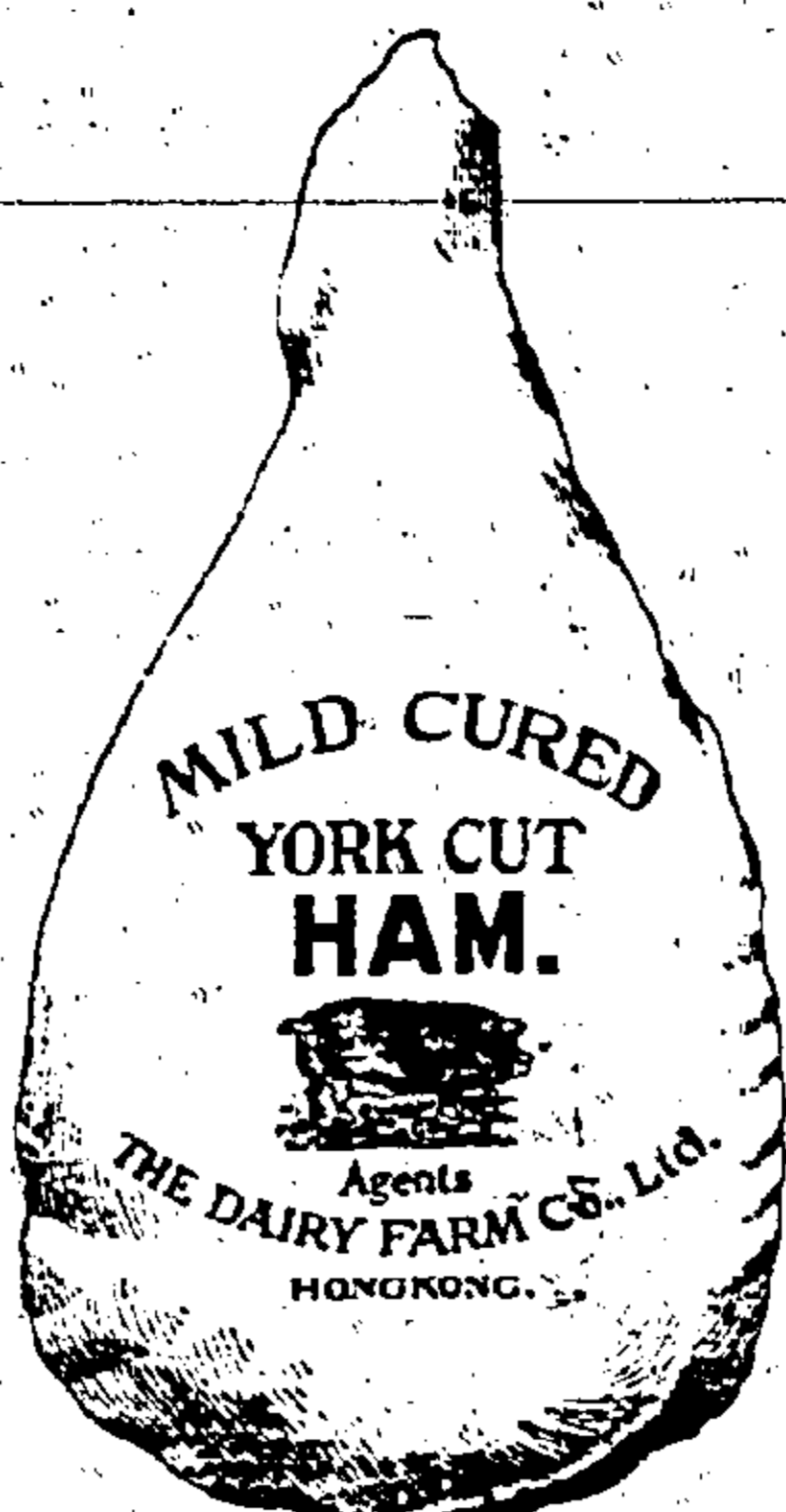
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DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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IN

THE

COLONY.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW ORGAN UNION CHURCH.

Recital

by

Mr. DENMAN FULLER, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M.

TO-MORROW, 23rd May, at 6 P.M.

Collection in aid of Scottish Women's

Hospitals Fund.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1917, at 3.15 P.M.

Business.—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

E. DES VŒUX, Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, commencing at 3.30 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 22nd May 1917.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Hongkong Stock Exchange will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 24th May, at 1 o'clock P.M. Empire Day.

By Order of the Committee,

R. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917.

"EMPIRE DAY."

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917.

WANTED.

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY. SHIP'S DOCTOR. Apply to Box No. 1288 of Hongkong Telegraph.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

"BADEN POWELL GIRL GUIDES."

A DISPLAY will be given by the Girl Guides at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, on WEDNESDAY, May 30th at 5.30 P.M. Tickets 50 cents to be obtained from Miss Day, Diocesan Girls' School, Kowloon.

MANGANESE ORE.

A large stock of MANGANESE ORE, on hand, FOR SALE at a MODERATE PRICE. For further information, please apply either to Kung Woo care of Chu Lui-kwai, Kwong Hung-tai Office Bonham Street, Telephone No. 2451, or Kam Leung care of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Chinese Shipping Office.

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Hongkong, 15th May, 1917.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.	Skamakura Maru Capt. Shirai T. 12,500	FRI, 8th June, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Kailash, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu & Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED., 20th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Shakima Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 31,000	FRI, 25th May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 22nd May.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura T. 16,000	TUES., 5th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Asahi Maru Capt. Kosaka T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 5th June.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Shikoku Maru Capt. Takada T. 9,600	FRI, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Penang Maru Capt. Kishibiki T. 10,000	SUNDAY, 27th May.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 7th June.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 9th June.
Kobe and Yokohama.	Benten Maru Capt. Tomita T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th May.

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Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000—21 knots	25th May, at 12.30 p.m.
Nippon Maru	11,000—15 knots	12th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000—21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000—14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000—18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000—18 knots	27th July.

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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
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SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	24th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	27th May at d'light.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	29th May at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	30th May at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	6th June at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

"MANILA LINE"—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinabua," "Taming," and "Tean."

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chusan," "Sunkiang," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yagtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Telephone No. 36, Hongkong May 22, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijaratap	...	in port	22nd May	MOJI & Kobe
Tijapanas	...	24th May	29th May	SHANGHAI
Tijilwong	...	5th June	11th June	Kobe
Tijitaroom	...	7th June	13th June	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FUOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 7 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES., 22nd May, at noon.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI., 25th May, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

The Allies and Shipbuilding.

Referring to the proposed co-operation of Great Britain, France and the United States, for the building of vessels to make good the loss owing to German submarine attack, the New York correspondent of the "Asahi" has cabled a statement of Mr. Sato, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, to the effect that Japan would also be called upon to join in co-operation for the speedy building of ships. Baron Den, Minister for Communications, interviewed by the "Asahi" on the matter, is said to have stated that so far the Japanese Government has received no official intimation or request as to the shipbuilding proposal which seems to be in contemplation among the Allies. Supposing that Japan is required to join in the shipbuilding scheme the question as to whether she will be equal to the task required of her will have to be decided on her ability or otherwise to obtain a sufficient quantity of shipbuilding materials. Even at present Japanese shipbuilders are unable to obtain sufficient materials and many a ship in the shipbuilding yard remains unoccupied owing to this circumstance. So long as this defect is not remedied, Japan will not be in a position to turn out a large number of ships in a short space of time. It continues Baron Den, the Allies appreciate this aspect of the question and supply Japan with a sufficient quantity of shipbuilding materials, she will be ready to comply with their request. In the event of Japan undertaking the building of standard ships as proposed by the Allies, more or less extension of the existing building capacity will be necessary, but this will not be a very important question. What is more important is whether the Allies are prepared to allow Japan a supply of sufficient shipbuilding materials.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Fri., 25th May at d'light.
MANILA	Taisang	Sat., 26th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Tues., 29th May at d'light.
MANILA	Yunsang	Sat., 2nd June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

NANCHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Yokohama and Yagtsze Ports via Shanghai.

Through sailings are issued to all Northern and Yagtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with vessels by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Saturday.

Indo-China Line—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datan.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Marine Insurance.

It is proposed to overhaul in favour of a more businesslike arrangement the Japanese War Marine Insurance Compensation Law under which the Government is responsible for 80 per cent. of any claims made in accordance with the provisions of the law. An idea of this undertaking may be obtained from the latest returns showing particulars for March. The total contracts made during that month amounted to Y.292,390.00, showing an increase of Y.72,711.00, or 48.6 per cent. over the preceding month. Of these contracts, those on articles of merchandise, as separate from hulls, amounted to Y.151,100.00, in other words, to 77.5 per cent. of the value of the month's total foreign trade, put at Y.207,720.00. The total contracts since the promulgation of the law in September 1915 to the end of March amounted to Y.2,967,500.00. The claims raised amounted to Y.13,130.00, of which the Government was responsible for Y.10,500.00. Of this amount the Government has so far paid Y.6,065.856.

Japanese Tea Shipments.

The Nippon Yusen, Osaka Shosen, and the Toyo Kisen Kisen Kaisha proposed to reserve 16,000 tons for the shipment of tea to America. The tea merchants concerned maintained that this was too small for the expected shipment of 45,000 tons, and accordingly petitioned the authorities to get tonnage increased. The three subsidised steamship companies have agreed to increase the tonnages to be reserved to 20,000 tons. Even with that the merchants are not fully satisfied, for there still remains 25,000 tons wanting. At the same time, it is very advantageous for them to be able to ship about half of the total exports at the comparatively low freight of £7.50. The ruling charter rate on the American service stands at the up-to-date figure of Y.25. Higher still are the market freights on tea, the figures quoted ranging from \$20 to \$30, or more than three times the figure—£4.50—at which the Nippon Yusen, Osaka Shosen, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha have agreed to ship 20,000 tons. Such being the case, it is feared that tea merchants will be confronted with considerable difficulty in making good the shortage in the requisite amount of tonnage.

The Allies and Shipbuilding.

Referring to the proposed co-operation of Great Britain, France and the United States, for the building of vessels to make good the loss owing to German submarine attack, the New York correspondent of the "Asahi" has cabled a statement of Mr. Sato, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, to the effect that Japan would also be called upon to join in co-operation for the speedy building of ships. Baron Den, Minister for Communications, interviewed by the "Asahi" on the matter, is said to have stated that so far the Japanese Government has received no official intimation or request as to the shipbuilding proposal which seems to be in contemplation among the Allies. Supposing that Japan is required to join in the shipbuilding scheme the question as to whether she will be equal to the task required of her will have to be decided on her ability or otherwise to obtain a sufficient quantity of shipbuilding materials. Even at present Japanese shipbuilders are unable to obtain sufficient materials and many a ship in the shipbuilding yard remains unoccupied owing to this circumstance. So long as this defect is not remedied, Japan will not be in a position to turn out a large number of ships in a short space of time. It continues Baron Den, the Allies appreciate this aspect of the question and supply Japan with a sufficient quantity of shipbuilding materials, she will be ready to comply with their request. In the event of Japan undertaking the building of standard ships as proposed by the Allies, more or less extension of the existing building capacity will be necessary, but this will not be a very important question. What is more important is whether the Allies are prepared to allow Japan a supply of sufficient shipbuilding materials.

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Turn Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Turn Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 22nd MAY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd MAY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 27th MAY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on
day at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities
provided by the Police Department of the Macao Government.
Licenses are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf.
Obtaining delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head
Office Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

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STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.
One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every
day, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
The vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
up by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
For particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
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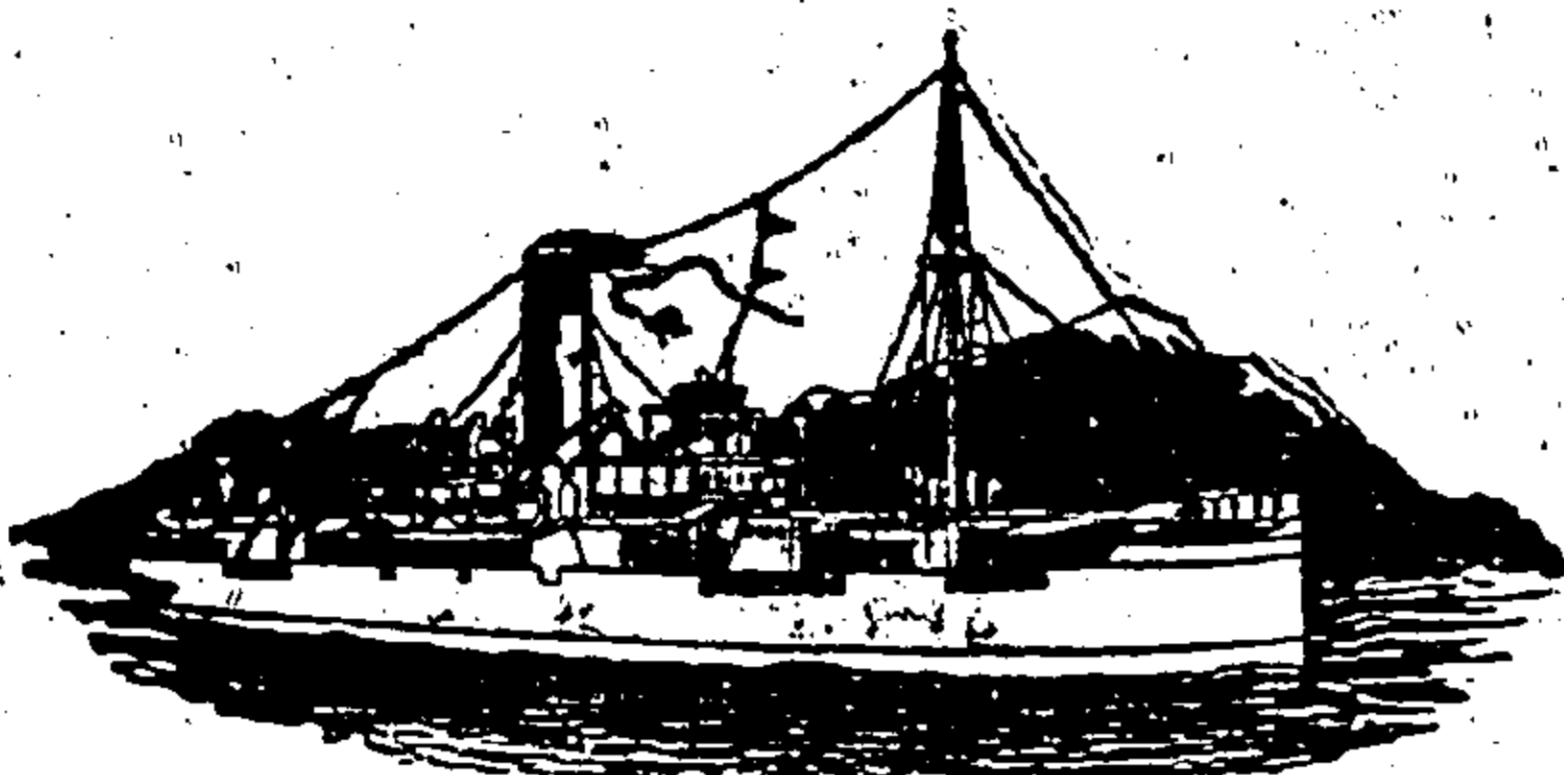
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Caulkers, Platers, Plumbers,
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Naval Yard.

Forms of Tender can be ob-
tained at the Chief Constructor's
Office, H. M. Naval Yard, Hong-
kong, and should be filled in and
returned as indicated in Tender
Form not later than NOON,
THURSDAY, 31st May, 1917.

C. D. J. BELL,
Chief Constructor.

TSANG FOOK.

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WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTI-
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	23, May
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	25, May
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Kamakura M.	N. Y. K.	8, June
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari	J.C.J. L.	11, June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	12, June
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	Soinyo M.	T. K. K.	22, June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J.C.J. L.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Bistang	J.C.J. L.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	12, July
San Francisco via Japan	Sibena M.	T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS

Kobe	Tsijitap	J. C. J. L.	22, May
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	22, May
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	22, May
Tsingtao, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kweilin	B. & S.	24, May
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	24, May
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	24, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	25, May
Manila	Taisang	J. M. Co.	26, May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Pensang M.	N. Y. K.	27, May
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	27, May
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	29, May
Tientsin	Esana	J. M. Co.	29, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kueichow	B. & S.	29, May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Benten M.	N. Y. K.	30, May
Kobe and Yokohama	Teau	B. & S.	30, May
Manila	Benten M.	N. Y. K.	30, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	2 June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	5 June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Asahi M.	N. Y. K.	6 June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Taming	B. & S.	6 June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	7 June
Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	9 June
Shanghai	Tijliwong	J.C.J. L.	11 June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tijtaroom	J.C.J. L.	13 June
	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15 June

NOTICES.

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COMPANY.

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From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel
having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that
their goods are being landed at
their risk into the Hazardous
and/or extra Hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, at stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports and
Exports, Hongkong before Bills
of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on Wednesday, May
23rd, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after May 24th,
1917, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance, whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature immediately

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

R.C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1917.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s.
CHINA sailed from San Francisco on
Thursday, May 17th, and may be expected
to arrive in Hongkong on or about June
15th, 1917.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department
Store in the East.

Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest
in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL 1907.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.
[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—I commend the enclosed cutting from the *Referee* (a publication not given to harsh and exaggerated views) to those who still babble of the wickedness (plus the economic shortsightedness) of exclusion.

It might effect the conversion of one or two of the less bigoted among them.

Yours etc.

PRO PATRIA.

Hongkong, May 19, 1917.

(Enclosures)

The *Gedane* Swiss.—The Prussians cannot change their ways. They must either bully and intimidate or grovel, and their time for whining has not yet come. Yet though their loathsome brutalities are nothing new, the deeds of wanton savagery the Germans have committed during their retreat from the Somme would make us imagine that a new set of devils had entered into them and were driving them headlong downhill to national destruction. They are cutting themselves off from the human family. They are not fit company for the lowest type of human beings. For two years the wretched old people and children inhabiting the redeemed territory have lived in an inferno. The blessings of Prussian Kultur have been meted out to them with an unsparring hand. The women have been carried into captivity and forced to make munitions for the destruction of their countrymen; the maidens have suffered unspeakable outrages and have been consigned to a fate worse than death. During their occupation the invaders have not only taken from their hapless victims all that their toil produced, they have robbed them of the food sent them by kind-hearted neutrals. Many thousands of the unoffending civilian have died from want and disease resulting from their ill-treatment; the survivors, old and young, are emaciated wrecks, scarcely retaining spirit enough to welcome their deliverers. That the Germans should destroy everything that could be of use to their pursuers was to be expected. That their bestial instincts would prompt them to poison the wells was a likelihood anticipated by the British command. The purpose was baffled, as it has been baffled before. But all this was not enough for the Hun. They robbed the people of everything of value, and what they could not carry away they destroyed. The furnishings of the poorest cottages were smashed to atoms, the fruit trees were hacked down, nothing that the devil of destruction could suggest was left unspared.

"Friends Again, Isn't It, Yes?"—Yet those men expect to mingle again with their neighbors on the old terms. Herr Ballin and his Hamburg friends are hurrying forward new ships to be ready for the rush of peace trade. Ostracism as the result of their crimes never enters their minds. They expect to find our doors, at least, open to them, and that our good, easy traders will take their blood-stained hands again and let bygones be bygones. The idea is revolting, but apparently there are many ungodly people among us who can contemplate the return of the Hun, and with an eye to business, snuff over the Christian duty of forgiveness.

OUR LIBRARY.

Sir,—On Saturday I went to the City Hill Library and asked for the rules. A sleepy old Chinese, apparently opium-dragged, headed me the catalogue, and, after about 15 minutes, the old image roused himself from his torpor long enough to give me the enclosed. I filled in "A" form, and sent it round, and I suppose they must have again disturbed the comatose one, and guided his trembling hand while he scrawled the legend on form "B," and returned both to me.

Now what I am trying to get at is:—

a.—How am I, a stranger in Hongkong, to go round asking

THE HUSBANDMAN.

The National Type.

The British farmer, like the oak, is difficult to bend. But agriculturists the world over are fashioned after this style—wary, tenacious, and independent; conservative, too, to their hearts' core.

This is often spoken of as if it were a caseless phenomenon, or merely foolish. But it is not so, and it is largely due to the very great ignorance in farming matters which prevails outside rural areas that any mutual suspicions which exist are current. Agriculture is an art which relies so much on custom and suffers so freely from the stern forces of nature that the husbandman is almost necessarily a solitary figure, strongly stamped with the temperament which his environment calls forth; but this makes the farmer individualistic and self-contained. The independence of his calling is inseparably associated with that quality which connection with the land alone can give, and this perhaps makes him unduly impatient of criticism and reform. Possibly, also, it is responsible for that hatred of change with which he is credited; but this characteristic, ingrained and inherited through the centuries, is more difficult to understand, and is in the nature of self-defence.

History shows it continually, and it is only fair to the farmer to bear the cause in mind when we ask him to depart suddenly from the ways of his ancestors. These ways, moreover, are not mere adherence to a past "hoary grey with old," like those of his brother agriculturist in the changeless East, who farms as Cain farmed, but they are those which time has very slowly and deliberately sanctioned as being safe and sure, after prolonged experience of a few slowly introduced modifications of an older system.

The British farmer learnt the laws of average long before the almanac did, and it is this that makes him long-headed and sceptical of the advantage of any help from Government if it is confined to one year; so we must not be surprised if compulsion is resented. But the husbandman cannot be altogether absolved on this score, and some of the recorded instances of his obstinate dislike of change are very amusing. The introduction of winnowing machines, well described in "Old Mortality," called forth much bucolic wrath. "A new-fangled machine impudently thwarting the will of Divine Providence by raising wind by human art," instead of patiently awaiting nature, or soliciting it by prayer. Sermons were preached against the vile innovation, and so naturally saturated by the elements is Agricola that his morals are confused as well as his judgment, and this less than two centuries ago!

There was more ground for complaint, possibly, when the folding of sheep was cautiously introduced. The lamba would certainly break their legs. Yet the farmer's deep-rooted suspicion of change has much to justify itself, far more than is commonly believed. A mistake is made, say, in deep cultivation, and may be felt in impoverished crops for many years.—*Times*.

unknown ratepayers to back a bill for me for \$25?

b.—Is not my position sufficiently assured to permit of paying for any book I may lose? Being a book lover, such a thing as losing a book appears absurd.

c.—Is the Colony so poor that it can neither afford an educated man as hall porter nor a printed book of rules?

Yours etc.,

LIBER.

Hongkong, May 22, 1917.

[The enclosures referred to by the correspondent are:—"A," an application for the privilege of borrowing books; "B," a form to be signed by a ratepayer affirming that the applicant is a person to whom library books may be safely entrusted. This latter bears the written words:—"This form must be filled up."—Ed. H.K.T.]

LIEUT. COL. WARD.

A Home Paper's Comment.

It was inevitable, says the *Manchester Guardian*, that sooner or later the fact should become known that the commanding officer who displayed such gallantry in the mining of the transport *Tyndarus* off the coast of Cape Colony was Colonel John Ward, the Labour M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent. In the earlier reports it was admitted that the Middlesex Battalion was commanded by a member of Parliament, then somebody stated that the man was a "well-known Labour man," and if one put two and two together and consulted an Army List the identity became obvious. *Manchester* has some little interest in the fact because Colonel Ward once worked on the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal, and it is interesting to note that but for his mother, who died six years ago, and to whom he was passionately attached, he might now have been a sailor instead of a soldier M.P. Colonel Ward fought in the ranks in the Sudan (where he took part in the railway construction), and on his return to England he founded the *Narvies* Union, of which he became General Secretary. He entered the House of Commons, and in February, 1915, accepted a captaincy in the Public Works Pioneers Battalion, and in May, 1915, was given a command as lieutenant colonel.

The Middlesex Regiment, whose battalion behaved so splendidly on board the *Tyndarus*, is one with a remarkable record, as it has generally managed to get into the thick of any fighting in which it has been engaged. Its battle honours include Mysore, Seringapatam, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol, New Zealand, South Africa (1890-2), and the Relief of Ladysmith. The first battalion is known as the "Disbanders," a name earned at Albuera during the Peninsular War. In that engagement the battalion resisted every attempt of the enemy to dislodge it from its position, and at the end of a hard-fought day still held the ridge, although mustering only one officer out of the original 24, and 168 men out of 584. Its colours on that occasion were riddled with bullets.

OBSTRUCTING THE BAILIFF.

A Lively Scene at Shaukiwan.

Three Chinese were charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with obstructing P. O'Sullivan, the Supreme Court bailiff, in the course of his duty.

Mr. O'Sullivan said he went out in a sampan to a junk, taking a foki of the plaintiff firm with him. The foki boarded a junk where it was thought the "wanted" man was, but he was not there, and when the foki tried to get back on to the sampan, the defendants threw him down and beat him. Witness endeavored to get away in his sampan, but the vessel was tied to the junk. The first defendant shouted out that he would kill them and drown them. There was a big mob there and defendants were endeavouring to incite them to attack. The noise was so great that he could not make himself heard. The second defendant drove his sampan woman away.

Mr. Preston appeared for the second defendant, having been instructed by the man's employer.

Defendants were fined \$20 each or in default six weeks' imprisonment.

Election Postponed.

Yesterday there was to have been an election by the Justices of the Peace of one of their number to serve on the Licensing Board during the absence of the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim. No nominations, however, were sent in, and the election has had to be postponed.

EMPIRE DAY.

A Day's Shooting and Boring.

The following is the complete list of units and competitors taking part in the team and individual contest at King's Park, commencing at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday (Empire Day). The first twelve names compose the 1st squad:—

Hongkong Police.—Mr. P. Wodehouse, (D.S.P.), Inspector Grant, Sgt. W. Pitt, Sgt. G. W. Avenell and Lieut. Sgt. A. Grimmit.

H.K. Volunteer Reserve.—Q. M. S. Mackay, Sgt. G. H. M. Bannerman, Corp. E. V. Carmichael, Corp. J. A. Lyon, Pte. A. Jenkins.

Dockyard Defence Corps.—Messrs. Brock, Wright, Sears, Cousins and Goodman.

H.M.S. "—Petty Officer Parmenter, Petty Officer McClelland, Leading Seaman Harwood, Sgt. Fletcher and Private French.

H.K. Volunteer Corps.—Captain Scott, Sgt. Bradbury, Sgt. Mann, Corp. Heath and Gunner Eldridge.

18th Infantry.—Lieut. E. R. Kennedy, Subadar Naiz Ahmed, Havildar Mir Aulad Ali, Havildar Nahi Baksh Khan and Lt. Naik Imamuddin Khan.

74th Punjabis.—Lt. N. Dalip Singh, Naik Naranjan Singh, Lt. N. Shah Nawaz, Sepoy Parsotam, and Sepoy Alam Din.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Wahl, S. M. Richmond, S. M. Bryant, Q. M. S. Wilson, and Q. M. S. Black.

U.S.S. "—W. M. Cassen, C. H. Milburn, G. C. Wiser, E. G. Dunlap and C. R. Durrant.

Royal Navy.—Chief Petty Officer Cree, Leading Signaller Botley, Pte. Kelly, Sgt. Allan and Mr. Lockhart.

H.K. Police Reserve.—Mr. Franks (A.S.P.), Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan, Chief Inspector Lammert, Sgt. Major Roynance and Sgt. Reiph.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Lieut. Harris, 2nd. Lieut. Wilkinson (Captain), Mr. Hartree, Mr. Martin, Co. Sgt. Major Heath and Corp. Martin.

Considerable freshness will be introduced into these periodical "Bisley" by the appearance on this occasion of teams from a British and an American warship and from the latest addition to the Colony's armed forces—the Dockyard Defence Corps, for whom Goodman, well known as one of the Volunteer Reserve leading shots, will appear. The use of the aperture sight is also being allowed for the first time. The H.K.P.R. will entertain all competitors toiffin.

The Assault-at-Arms.

At 3.30 p.m. the open-air ring at the Volunteer Headquarters Parade Ground will be the scene of a Police Reserve Sports Night to some 2,000 officers and men of the Colony's and Allied Forces. About 1,700 invitation tickets have been issued proportionately to the men of all the Services, and more will be issued on request to those who are willing to accept standing room only.

The officers of His Majesty's Forces and of the American and Russian ships, and all Superintendents and Inspectors of Police, have been, and are again, invited to attend. No tickets have been sent to them. They will be admitted without ticket to the "\$10" ringside seats, which have been set aside entirely for their use. These seats will not, however, be kept vacant after 9.15 p.m.

Staff Inspectors Wildin and Clarke have the programme in hand. The American Navy in coming forward in sporting style to help "see the thing through." The U.S. Navy, will wrestle Parry, of the British Navy. Simes and Smith, whose fight on Saturday was the only one which caused some difference of opinion, will again occupy the ring. The Americans will put up a battle royal after their own hearts. Two nippers of nine years, with apparently many more years' experience of the gloves, will contest the "Xo-quitto weight" Championship of the Colony.

In order to help meet the expenses of the show, which is entirely free, and in response to numerous applications by the general public for

LAWN TENNIS.

Last Night's Tournament Game.

The semi-final of the Professional Pairs competition in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club tournament was played on the cricket ground last evening, when S. E. Green and S. H. Dodwell met and defeated J. M. Soeters and H. J. Verney. There was quite a good attendance of spectators, but the display seen was not of a very high standard. Although Green and Dodwell were not playing up to their form, they defeated their opponents by 6/3, 6/3. Soeters played a sound game, and whilst Verney was seen in good form when driving hard, this pair was no match for their experienced opponents, who were never really extended.

The final of this competition takes place to-night, Green and Dodwell having to meet Nisbet and Fletcher.

There should be a large crowd at the War Charities Court to-morrow night, for Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet play the Rev. Cooper Hunt and Mrs. Armstrong in the final of the Mixed Doubles Handicap.

admission, a very limited number of seats at the ropes will be sold to "patrons" at \$10 each. Application for these should be made at once to Mr. F. C. Jenkin.

His Excellency Major General Ventris and the Right Reverend the Bishop of Victoria have intimated their intention of being present.

OTHER OBSERVANCES.

Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools, informs us that a short commemorative service will be held at St. John's Cathedral on Empire Day at 9 a.m. when a sermon will be preached by the Lord Bishop of Victoria.

The service is intended primarily for the British children of the Colony, for whom the nave and both transepts will be reserved. The general public will be accommodated in the nave aisles. A Government launch, available for Kowloon children, will leave the Kowloon Pier at 8.20 a.m. sharp, and will leave Blaka Pier on the return journey immediately after the service.

There will also be a service at the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

At the Hongkong Club. It is satisfactory to note that Empire Day this year is not to be allowed to pass without some tangible observance by the representative British Club, the Hongkong Club. For years past it has been the custom for the Chairman to be "At Home" to the members and subscribers, but it is thought, and wisely so too, that the present circumstances call for the co-operation of the local representatives of the nations who are hand in hand with Britain in the present crisis.

The word "Edtente" has a wide meaning, but in no place is a gathering such as at present arranged more opportune than in this Colony, the outer fringe of the Empire. As announced in our advertising column, the Hongkong Club will be thrown open to the lady friends of the members and subscribers from 11.30 to 4 p.m. The King's health will be proposed shortly after noon, and the official representatives of the Allies will also speak. The formal celebration will be concluded at 1.15 p.m., when lunch will be served for the convenience of those members, subscribers and lady friends who wish to attend the specially-arranged matinee at the Theatre Royal at 4 p.m. By kind permission of Lieut. Col. John Ward, M.P., and officers of the 25th Middlesex Regiment, the string band will render selections at the Club from noon to 4 p.m. By special arrangement with the Bandman Opera Company, the matinee will consist of an attractive and continuous vaudeville entertainment comprising selected items from the Company's repertoire. A proportion of the seats is being reserved for the members and subscribers of the Hongkong Club. Almost the entire amphitheatre will be occupied by members of the Navy and the Garrison, to whom invitations are being sent. A few seats are available for the general public, and these can be booked at Monkrie and Co., at usual prices.

THE LADY CLERK.

Is she a Failure?

"A Man" writes in the *Daily News* as follows:—

The war has filled London with girl clerks, and Government departments are alive with them. They swarm in the doorways and frisk down the corridors of the War Office and Admiralty, until those august institutions fail to recognise themselves. But what they lose in dignity they gain in colour! Visitors gaze greedily through open doorways at visions of beauty, pen in hand (some times), and linger astonishingly over their business.

There have been rumours of interdepartmental rivalry; comparisons of beauty between the Air Department and the Ministry of Munitions, and secret stories of feminine subplots. Certain it is that the newer departments have scored over the old ones, because they have tapped a higher stratum, and most of their female employees have never worked before, anywhere. For costs abound; and the level of dress generally leaves nothing to be desired.

The effect of this influx is immense and subtle; it is traceable in a thousand ways from the change in male habits to the revolution in routine. There is less red-tape, because the feminine abhors it; and the office (especially at tea-time) has become a sort of home from home. Tea is the institution. I don't refer to the occasional cups at 11 a.m. or after lunch, but the real festival that fills the feminine soul with sacred fire.

But it is the practical side that counts, after all. What does the change portend? Is it satisfactory? Will it continue? Will women supplant men? Women, to-day, command a disproportionate wage on the market, owing to the disappearance of men. In relation to the price of boys and men before the war they are vastly overpaid. And girls, with a short training can command something like 40s. a week; and the demand for shorthand typists greatly exceeds the supply. To those who employed labour three years ago the difference is startling. True, living is dearer; but the disproportion is so much greater!

I would not depreciate women or their potentialities; but the facts cannot be denied. They are new to work; they fail to give it earnest attention, and, as yet, do not seem capable of a man's intensity of effort. When they have been longer in the field they will hold their own, as they do now in teaching or nursing; but in the clerical world they have not attained the male standard. As personal assistants and secretaries, when carefully chosen and trained, they are invaluable. Quicker, defter and more receptive than the male, they are altogether to be praised whilst under the immediate eye of the chief. But as a body, they lack that esprit de corps that the boy acquires in his teens. A room full of girls or women who have not been accustomed to working spells trouble.

The economic situation plays a great part at present, for women and girls with no one dependent on their efforts, are earning and saving considerable sums; and as they often are careless whether they keep any post or not, a difficulty arises. From one aspect it is good that an employer or an official should not wield the whip of starvation; but this freedom must be accompanied by some independence and strength of mind, and some personal pride in one's work, or the minimum of discipline that is essential in any organisation cannot be achieved. All who have managed voluntary helpers will recognise this. Men by long and bitter struggle and sacrifice have attained, by union, some degree of independence; but these girls fresh from school have reached it at a bound. The result is too often unsatisfactory. These objections, however, arise mainly from the fact that women are inexperienced as workers. Like raw schoolboys, they have not recognised the meaning of a team! But they will. These faults will disappear in a generation or so, and they will take their place beside men, filling the posts best adapted for them.

POLICE BRUTALITY.

European's Story of Indian's Conduct.

It will be remembered, that some time ago a case was before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court, in which a hawker was charged with causing an obstruction in Des Voeux Road Central, when it transpired that the taking and two Indian Sergeants who took the man to the station were thought by some European on-lookers to have assaulted the hawker in their duty of arrest. This afternoon one of the Indian Sergeants, 8194, was summoned by the hawker for assault.

Inspector Garrud stated that the Chinese constable was absent, but there was a warrant out for his arrest.

The hawker explained how he was arrested for an alleged obstruction, and stated that when he told the lukung he had no money, he was struck with a truncheon and knocked unconscious. He did not know how he was taken to the station.

Mr. R. H. Hancock said he was passing in his ricksha when he saw the hawker in the charge of a lukung and an Indian constable. There was a little struggling, and then the defendant came up and tried to move the hawker on. The hawker refused to go and one of the Indians struck him in the side of the face. He still refused to move, and the defendant then began to knock him about rather badly. He struck him several times in the face and also punched his body. The defendant pulled the hawker along up to House Street, striking him the whole way. When opposite Messrs. Logan and Baxto's the defendant kicked the hawker a severe kick in the back. The hawker was then seemingly unconscious and was put into a chair.

Crown Sergeant Baxack, of the Police Reserve, said he also saw the affair. He first saw the lukung holding the hawker, who was crying bitterly. He advised the hawker to go quietly, but as he would not go, an Indian Sergeant, 3398, came up and assisted, giving the hawker a few slaps. The defendant then appeared, and he pushed the hawker along, striking him the while. Eventually the defendant administered what must have been a severe kick, for it lifted the hawker three feet off the ground. Witness made the Indian get the man some water, as he was senseless.

Defendant gave evidence and said he was sent to the scene of the trouble by a European. He found the hawker lying on the ground. He assisted the other two men, but did not strike him or kick him.

He called the other Indian Sergeant, who also said the defendant did not strike the man.

Inspector Davitt, who was on duty in the charge room at the time the hawker was brought up, said he could find no mark on the man.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., who watched the case for the Police, suggested that the man's unconsciousness was feigned.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

Prohibition of a Tokyo Magazine.

The sale of a special number of the *Shin Koron*, a well-known Tokyo monthly, issued on May 1, has been prohibited and all the copies have been seized by the police. The prohibition is believed to be due to the publication in the number of an article entitled the "Psychology of Democracy" in which the censor seems to have detected the existence of dangerous thoughts.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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	Vostock	6a	28.65	45	sw	3 b
	Nemuro	"	29.71		sas	3
	Hakodate	"	29.64			0
	Tokio	"	29.75			0
	Kochi	"	29.91			0
	Nagasaki	"	29.93			0
	Kagima	"	30.00	nw	1	
	Oshima	"	30.01	a	1	
	Naha	"	29.97			0
	Ishijima	"	29.95	nne	2	
	Bonin Is.	"	30.01	sw	1	
	Palmyer Harbor	6a	29.57	53	64 sw	4 b
	Hankow	"				
	Lobang	"				
	Kiukiang	"				
	Changhai	"				
	Shanghai	"	30.02	57	98 ene	1 cf
	Singtaif	"	29.99	60	100 ne	2 o
	Sharp P.	"	29.94	71	85 n	4 o
	Swallow	"	29.84	74	86 ne	1 c
	Swallow	"	29.79	71	10 e	1 c
	Taihook	5a	29.66	73	88 w	1 o
	Taichu	"	29.88	72		
	Tainan	"	29.85	73		0 o
	Koshun	"	29.84	79	nne	2 o
	P. Corea	"	29.85	72		0 b
	China	6a	29.84	73	90 sse	0 o
	H'kong	"	29.84	73	93 o	0
	Gasp Rock	"	29.84		ene	3 c
	Macao	"	29.73	75	91 ene	2 af
	Wuchow	9a				
	Pekhol	"				
	Hothow	"				
	Phulan	7a	29.79	77	98 se	4 o
	Toumhu	"	29.79	77	ssw	2 b

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS.		APRIL.			
		Agarrá	6	23.80	75 92 se 4 b
		Dagupan	"	23.80	75 91 se 4 b
		Manila	"	23.75	75 92 0 b
		Legaspi	"	23.80	75 91 se 4 b
		Tagoban	"	23.78	77 85 w 2 o
		Italo	"	23.78	84 92 n 5 o
		Surigao	"	23.75	75 93 0 o
		Cuan	"	23.84	79 0 b
		Laguan	"	23.76	78 94 sw 6 o
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.					
Hongkong Observatory, May 22, 1917.					
1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.					
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.					
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.					
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.					
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.					
State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow,					

FROM SHEUNG WAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Weekdays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tong.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shet K1.—Week days, 5.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Koongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kienchak.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, p.m.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous		
	Day	On date	On date.
	at 5 p.m.	at 5 p.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.82	29.84	29.83
Temperature	79	73	78
Humidity	76	93	78
Wind Direction	E	CALM	E
Force	2	0	4
Weather	b	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open air Temperature	at 5 p.m.		
Lowest	72.73		

H.K. Observatory, May 22, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Observer.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Hong Ping, Chinese, s.s. 1474, A. B. Hewing, 21st May.—Bunkok, 13th May, Rice—C. M. S. N. Co.

Agasaki, M., Jap. s.s. 347, I. Ishikawa, 21st May.—Takao, 19th May, Sugar—Order.

Yung Sang, Br. s.s. 1117, Matlock, 21nd May.—Saigon, 17th May, Rice—J. M. & Co.

Yuen, M., Jap. s.s. 2306, Tanaka 21nd May.—Moji, 17th May, Coal—M. B. O. K.

Yupor, Br. s.s. 1906, Scott, 21nd May.—Bangkok, 14th May, Rice—B. & S.

TIDE TABLE.

From 21st May to 27th May.

Date	U. S. A. P.	G. A. P.	H. A. P.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	L. A. P.	Low Water— Hongkong— Mean Time.	
						h. m.	h. m. (f. l. m.)
Mon. 21	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. (f. l. m.)	
Tues. 22	5 45	7 1	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50	
Wed. 23	6 18	7 3	6 18	6 18	6 18	6 18	
Thurs. 24	6 44	7 3	6 44	6 44	6 44	6 44	
Fri. 25	7 1	7 3	7 1	7 1	7 1	7 1	
Sat. 26	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	
Sun. 27	7 5	7 3	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	

m morning, a afternoon.

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